

Followers. He entrusted the whole secret to one alone, whom he appointed to the command of his troop during his absence, and forthwith proceeded to Genoa, more to reconnoitre the position of affairs there, than for any idea of immediate success. He assumed the character of a jewel-merchant, which he was able to support from his knowledge of gems, and the quantity of jewelry of various kinds amassed during a long course of plunder, which he had not dared to dispose of near home, lest it should lead to his detection.

In Genoa his person was utterly unknown, and the faint rumor of his name which had reached that city had borne with it no correct description of his appearance, so that there seemed but little chance of his expedition thither being attended with danger. The house he inhabited was the property of Lorenzo Monti, he had ascertained its situation, and the name of the person, who had the charge of it, during his conversation with its owner. It was easy to forge a letter addressed to this agent, and this he scrupled not to do. His care in looking and securing his door may be accounted for on the principle that an evil conscience is sure in some way or other to be the parent of cowardices.

His plan from the very first, prospered beyond his expectations, but it was a communication from his confederate that urged him to its completion somewhat sooner than he had hoped for. This was the news of the dangerous illness of Lorenzo Monti, and the certainty that he had executed a will in favor of Bianca. The hope of a large reward stimulated this accomplice to abet Berton's villainy with all his ability. He managed to have the messenger despatched to Genoa, to inform Bianca of her uncle's death, waylaid and imprisoned, so that she might be fairly secured before she became acquainted with her accession of fortune. Of course, Berton's idle talk about destiny, and the mysterious tone he had assumed in his conversation with Giovanni, were a mere trick to work upon the agitated mind of a ruined and desperate man. Once wedded to the wealthy heiress, he doubted not that he would be able to purchase safety from the laws of his country and absolution from his church, and that at a distance from the scenes of his former depredations he might pass the remainder of his days in ease and affluence.

The captive messenger, however, had effected his escape from the custody of the brigands, and made his way to Genoa, where he arrived the very night before the marriage. He was acquainted with Berton's person, though not with his real character, having frequently seen him with his late master. He chanced to observe him in the street, and at once suspecting that all was not right, forthwith to make himself known, and moreover had the precaution to inquire something about the present circumstances of the Monti before acquainting them with his errand. The news of Bianca's intended marriage—the person he had recognized being pointed out as her betrothed, excited his astonishment still more, especially as Berton had here assumed the character of a jewel-merchant of Florence, whilst to the late Signor Monti he had represented himself as a gentleman of Naples.

Confirmed in his suspicion of foul play, and taking his own late captivity into consideration, the messenger began to feel assured that some low or other the bridegroom of Bianca Monti was connected with the brigands. He revealed these things through the night, and on the following morning went and told his tale to the proper authorities. Berton's residence was broken open and searched. The cabinet containing his jewels was ransacked, and the drawer, the contents of which he had so carefully kept concealed, was found to contain several letters from his confederate, detailing various atrocious transactions, and revealing, amongst other things, that the death of Lorenzo Monti had been accomplished by poison. A cold shiver ran down his spine, and he felt that the proofs of his guilt, the officers pursued the culprit to the house of the Monti and there apprehended him, as before related.

Western's appearance at this critical moment was no more than an extraordinary coincidence. He had been detained in England by the double loss which his family had sustained in the death of his elder brother and his aged father. The former had been killed by a fall from his horse, and the latter had died after a few days' illness, brought on by grief for the loss of his son. The painter was now Sir Godfrey Western, and, as soon as he could escape from the whirl of business which had detained him in England, he set out for Genoa. Meanwhile he had written to Bianca, detailing the causes of his delay, but his letter had never reached its destination.

Berton was tried and executed, the marriage between him and Bianca being first annulled by papal authority, in order that the heiress of Lorenzo Monti might not bear the disgrace of being the widow of a man who had died as a criminal, even for a single day. His principle accomplice shared his fate, and the rest of his band were taken or dispersed.

Very soon after these events our gentle heroine had assumed the style and title of Lady Western. Sir Godfrey had bestowed a great portion of his wealth acquired in right of his wife on Giovanni, who, thoroughly awakened to a sense of the folly and wickedness of his former conduct, seriously set about repairing his shattered fortunes. He succeeded so well, that in a short time, he was freed from the thrall of debt, and married a lady of amiable disposition and good family, with whom he lived long and happily.

Bianca removed to England with her husband, the husband whom she loved and revered with all the intense affection of her nature. Three or four years after her marriage she embraced the Protestant religion, and thereby increased her domestic felicity, for a union of faith is no less requisite to the true happiness of wedded life than a union of hearts. Surrounded by her lovely children, and loved by all who knew her, the lady of Lady Western glided on as happily as the changeful nature of this scene of trial can permit. Yet, in the midst of her domestic enjoyment, an allusion to the transactions of her early years was enough to cast a shade on her brow; and even the tears would start to her mild blue eyes, as she recalled to memory the anguish attendant on the sacrifice which had so nearly destroyed her earthly happiness forever.

NEW JERSEY.

The Legislature of New Jersey met on the 27th ult. We have received a copy of Governor Pennington's Message to the Houses. The following is what he says of the outrage perpetrated by the Van Buren Party in Congress on the rights of the State. The spirit and tone of the Governor's language are such as suit the occasion:

"In the issue of this great struggle New Jersey has a deep interest. Her citizens have a common destiny with the rest of the Union; but while they share in common burdens, they intend also to share in common privileges. Firmly attached to the form of Government under which it has pleased a benignant Providence to cast their lot, they will be the last to withhold due allegiance to it, so long as they are permitted to enjoy those equal rights which a proper self-respect demands. Recent occurrences have, indeed, awakened a feeling in the breasts of the great body of the People of this State, which a sense of wrong, deep wrong, indicted without an apology, must always inspire. The present House of Representatives of the U. States has denied to New Jersey a right which has never before been denied to any member of the Union, and which, under the Constitution, could never have been denied to her: the right of coin-missioning, according to her own laws, members to represent her in that body. This right is vital to the very existence of the Federal Government, and if its exercise be denied to any one of the States, no Congress can be constitutionally organized. The attempt to extenuate the enormity of this measure, by charging the State authorities with a violation of their trust, is an unworthy subterfuge. What has Congress to do with your State officers? Are not the People of the State competent to pass judgement on their own acts without the interference of strangers who have no regard to her laws and her institutions? If there be any

question on that subject, let it be settled between those officers and their constituents. It is sufficient to command the respect of Congress in the first instance, that the commissions presented are genuine, and in form agreeable to the laws of the State. That this proceeding was a violation of all principle and usage, cannot be made more manifest than by the fact that it is the first instance of the kind to be found in the parliamentary history of the country or the world. During the three weeks in which this question was debated, no precedent, either in the records of this or any other country, could be furnished to justify it. I shall not again enter upon a defence of the course pursued in granting the commissions. That proceeding has been fully explained on a former occasion, and it has twice received the sanction of the People of the State. Further to discuss it would be an insult to that expression of public opinion from which there is no appeal. But I go beyond this point. Whatever difference of opinion might exist in reality, or be feigned for party purposes on that question, Congress cannot, within the legitimate exercise of its authority, go behind the seal of the State. They must recognize that or there can be no return of members from the State at all. After that is recognized, and the members take their seats, then, for the first time, the subject is under control and direction of the House. It has uniformly been so held in the House of Representatives heretofore, and it must and will be so held hereafter.

"The New Jersey case will, in all after-times, be considered an invasion of the rights of one of the sovereign States of the Union, for the purpose of securing the power of a party. Fortunately for the country, it has had the effect to open the eyes of the People to the actual condition of their Government, and taught them the danger of confiding their interest to men who have lived too long in the sunshine of Executive patronage. The subsequent action of Congress in placing individuals, without warrant, and before investigation, in the seats, and too while the commissioned members were absent under the authority of the committee, taking testimony to substantiate their claims, and the final decision of the House by a strict party vote, without hearing or even so much as looking at the evidence, presents a scene of violence and wrong wholly without precedent or apology. If the treatment which New Jersey has suffered had been received at the hands of a foreign Power, war must have been the inevitable consequence. But she has been wounded in the house of her friends—and a resort to force must have involved not only loss but friends. She has looked to peaceful remedies, and made her appeal to the justice and patriotism of the country, and all the signs of the times give unerring indication that the appeal has not been in vain. A great principle had been invaded, which affected alike all the States and all the people of the States, and it was eminently proper that their attention should be called to it in a manner adapted to secure their most deliberate consideration.

"The subject, I am happy to say, has awakened a lively interest throughout the country. Nor has it been confined to any party. Many of the friends of the Administration have disapproved the whole proceedings at Washington. Indeed, all men who look beyond the present struggle, and have a desire to see peace and order prevail, cannot but view it as revolutionary and subversive of the very foundation of representative government. Several of the State Legislatures, with a spirit worthy of enlightened freemen, have boldly denounced the measure as an infringement of the rights of the States, and declared their determination to make common cause with us. The popular indignation has been expressed in many places, and by large assemblies of the People in various parts of the Union; but I recur with special gratification to the solemn protest of fifty thousand of the intelligent freemen of New England recently assembled at Bunker Hill. 'We protest,' says the Declaration put forth on that occasion, 'against the conduct of the House of Representatives in the case of the New Jersey election. This is not a local, but a general question. In the union of the States, on whatever side the blow of injustice or usurpation falls, it is felt, and ought to be felt, throughout the whole chain. The cause of New Jersey is the cause of every State, and every State is therefore bound to vindicate it.'

"But, while we duly appreciate these grateful expressions of sympathy let me remind you gentlemen, that we have a solemn duty to perform. To us, as citizens of New Jersey, is committed in a special manner the vindication of her rights, and it becomes every Jerseymen to embrace the only mode prescribed by the Constitution to express his honest indignation and assert the sovereignty of his State. The citizen who could passively consent to see the seal of his State, which is the emblem of her sovereignty, prostrated in the dust, may justly be pronounced unworthy to enjoy the protection which it ensures. It is gratifying to believe that those who have thus violated our rights are likely to be deprived of the power to inflict further wounds on the Union; but, should a like encroachment be attempted under any administration of this Government, it will become the duty of the Legislature to convene an assembly of the People to consider measures of security and protection."

The remainder of the Message is devoted to local State interest. The Governor recommends abolition of imprisonment for debt, where no fraud is suspected.

Gov. PENNINGTON has been re-elected by the Legislature for the ensuing year, by a vote of 53 to 12—a signal and honorable proof of the approbation of his fellow citizens.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

The following extract from the amendments of the Constitution of the United States shows the mode of procedure in the election of President:

"The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the persons voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted—the person having the greatest number of votes shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such a majority, then from the person having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and the majority of all the States shall be a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them; before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President."

On Saturday night last, some of the citizens of Jefferson City undertook to jolly a little on account of the result of the Presidential election, and went down to the river to get their new swivel to fire a few rounds.

They found to their surprise that some magnanimous politician had spiked their cannon. It was with some difficulty unspiked, and carried to the hill on which the old State House stood, where a few rounds were fired, a few hearty shouts given for Old Tippecanoe. A number of young men and boys were thus brought together, and the cannon was taken up to the corner on High street, and a number of guns fired, a few more tar-balls burned, a few turpentine balls thrown, the whole accompanied by occasional huzzas. They then formed, and with torches and a band of music played favorite tunes through the streets, and before the houses, to the occupants of which, it was supposed to be acceptable.

THE NEW DEMOCRACY.

In the last number of the Democratic Review are some strange admissions on the part of the federal officeholders at Washington, which, taken in connexion with the previous declarations of that accredited organ of the party, and of its no less orthodox echo, the Boston Quarterly Review, edited by Dr. Brownson, show, most conclusively, that the administration have openly abandoned all of the old doctrines and landmarks of Thomas Jefferson, and the other founders of the republican school of modern agrarianism.

Speaking of the present organization of the administration party, the Review says:

"The unfavorable tendency of the long possession of power upon the political morals of a party, has been abundantly counteracted by severe chastenings of adversity; by the powerful opposition with which we have had to wage an unceasing struggle, by THE NECESSITY which the circumstances of the times have imposed upon us, AS THE ONLY MEANS OF SAFETY, of retempering our democracy, in a recurrence to the simple purity of its original principles, of reconstituting a NEW PARTY ORGANIZATION, animated by a NEW SPIRIT, and fresh with the NEW vigor and ardor of a generous YOUTH, IN THE PLACE OF AN OLD ONE, EXHAUSTED BY THE NATURAL PROGRESS OF DECAY, AND FINALLY EXPLODED by the great political and commercial convulsion which burst within the first few months of Mr. Van Buren's Presidential term."

And again, "They find a NEW SPIRIT animating their old party, a NEW tone pervading it—a spirit of a more pure and enthusiastic democracy, a tone of bold and manly freedom of thought and speech, dealing only with large and liberal principles, comparatively indifferent to mere petty partisan interests, AND HOLDING IN CONTEMPT THE OLD SYSTEM OF 'ACCORDING TO THE REGULAR USAGES OF THE PARTY.' They find every where at the head of its movements a NEW SET OF YOUNG MEN, sincere, ardent, and disinterested in their desire to promote the progress of democratic reform."

Here are the clearest and most unequivocal admissions on the part of Mr. Van Buren's organ that his party has entirely abandoned the old and well known doctrines and "usages of the party," which it now "holds in contempt." All the old tried followers of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, are now among the warmest and most devoted friends of Harrison and Reform; and in their stead, ardent and advocates of Mr. Van Buren's re-election, are "A NEW SET OF YOUNG MEN," fresh from the mint of Locofoco agrarianism, "animated by a new spirit," and professing those new doctrines of government and morals which have but recently been propagated in this country, under the peculiar guidance and direction of Fanny Wright, Robert Dale Owen, and others, of the city of New York, and of Brownson, Rantoull, and their followers of the city of Boston.

The positions taken in the above extract from the Democratic Review are precisely such as we have all along imputed to Mr. Van Buren and his followers; and yet whenever we have made the declaration, as we repeatedly have done, of late, that the present Van Buren party is but an extension of the Locofoco faction of our larger commercial cities, that its democracy is a newly imported thing, possessing no principles or objects in common with that old fashioned democracy preached and practised upon by Jefferson and Madison; our Locofoco friends have always been ready to fly into a passion, and heap all manner of abuse upon our heads for what they alleged to be an attempt to misrepresent their principles and motives. Certainly no man can mistake the meaning of the language above quoted; and after this, we trust we shall have no more of the arrogant claims that have heretofore been set up by the Van Buren party that they have any identity of purpose or principles in common with the followers of the Republican party.

Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, NOV. 30.

Nothing interesting has been done to-day in either House. Speaker Price's resolutions were expected to be called up in the House, and a number of Ladies were in the hall to hear the debate upon them; they were not, however, reached.

On the first reading of a bill from the Senate to charter the Orphan Asylum, Mr. Smith of Lincoln moved its rejection. He was opposed to all corporations upon constitutional grounds; and he had his suspicions that the Ladies of St. Louis intended more than was seen. All power, added Mr. S., was concentrating in the hands of a few, and was insinuating influence, through Society generally; and he need refer to the democratic vote of Pennsylvania in the late election as testimony of his assertion.

Mr. WELLS was opposed to rejecting the bill. He differed from his colleague about corporations. When they conferred exclusive privileges, he was opposed to them. In this case he was in favor of granting the Ladies a charter.

Dr. Redman made some remarks in favor of the bill, and before the question was taken Mr. Smith withdrew his motion, and the bill was ordered to a second reading.

Hans Smith gave notice that the committee had received copies of the letters written by the Bank of Missouri to Huth & Co. in reply to their letters, which were before the House. They are not yet submitted to the House.

The election case of Audrain county was again up, but nothing done.

In the SENATE, nothing occurred worth relating. The Whig citizens of Jefferson celebrated the election of General Harrison, on Saturday evening last, by firing of cannon, burning tar barrels, and forming in procession with a band of music, and serenading the town. A difficulty occurred as they passed the Capitol, in which two Locofocoes fired rather badly; the particulars of which you will perhaps hear through other channels. An illumination of the town is determined on by the Whigs resident here, to take place on Friday next.

On Saturday night last, some of the citizens of Jefferson City undertook to jolly a little on account of the result of the Presidential election, and went down to the river to get their new swivel to fire a few rounds.

They found to their surprise that some magnanimous politician had spiked their cannon. It was with some difficulty unspiked, and carried to the hill on which the old State House stood, where a few rounds were fired, a few hearty shouts given for Old Tippecanoe. A number of young men and boys were thus brought together, and the cannon was taken up to the corner on High street, and a number of guns fired, a few more tar-balls burned, a few turpentine balls thrown, the whole accompanied by occasional huzzas. They then formed, and with torches and a band of music played favorite tunes through the streets, and before the houses, to the occupants of which, it was supposed to be acceptable.

At a late hour the band of music accompanied by probably twenty citizens, went to the State House with the view to play a few patriotic tunes in its Portico, and as they approached, Mr. John H. Watson, Secretary of the Senate, forbade them to enter and declared that that building was sacred to the democracy of the country. The person with music, supposed he was joking, and did not stop but marched into the Portico, playing Hail Columbia, and quickly an altercation commenced between Mr. Watson and Mr. Price Thomas, an old resident of Jefferson, in which Mr. Thomas received from Mr. W. a severe blow on the head with a stone, and Watson was knocked down by Thomas.

Mr. Thomas' head was severely cut by the stone. This is the rumor of the street, and may not be in all particulars correct.

On Saturday night the Tippecanoe Liberty pole, which had been standing in the city for some months, was clandestinely cut down.

The Tippecanoe Club will meet this evening to make preparations for a general celebration, illumination, &c.

SENATE.

December 1. Mr. Allen from the committee on the subject of the Iowa boundary, reported a memorial to Congress. The memorial sets forth at length the history of the difficulties; declares that the question is one of judicial character, but is in the power of Congress to settle it, in defining the boundary of Iowa, by recognizing the northern boundary line as claimed by Missouri; embodies the testimony in favor of the right of this State, and prays the action of Congress on the subject. The report and memorial reflect credit on Mr. A. A bill was also reported by him to suspend, for a time, the collection of revenue in the territory in dispute.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Ellet calling on the Secretary of State for a list of the fines and forfeitures remitted by the Executive during the last four years.

Mr. Crow introduced a bill to incorporate the Rural Cemetery Association.

Mr. Harvey introduced a resolution instructing the committee on Judiciary to enquire into the expediency of amending the law giving costs in criminal prosecutions.

A report was received from the Auditor communicating information connected with the expenses of the board of internal improvements.

Mr. McVaine introduced a bill repealing the law allowing a premium of \$1 on Wolf Skins; it provides that County Comys may allow such premium and pay it out of the County revenue, if so disposed. The number of Wolf Skins now in the Treasury is 8,000.

The amendment to the insolvent law, proposed a few days since by Mr. Allen, was defeated by the vote of the President of the Senate.

IN THE HOUSE. The Sergeant-at-Arms brought to the bar the Clerk of the Audrain county court with the poll books of that county. On motion of Mr. Redman, the clerk was required to answer, to a committee of three, such queries in writing as might be proposed. They asked in substance, why he refused to give a transcript of the poll book, and his reasons therefor? He answered, that as there was much excitement in the country he declined giving a transcript, and preferred bringing in person the original books. He was dismissed, and the poll book referred to the committee on elections.

Mr. Lynch introduced a bill to establish the ten hour system. Its provisions are, that in the absence of any special contract fixing the number of hours, ten hours shall be deemed a day's work. The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Burckhart in the chair, and took under consideration the resolutions offered by Mr. Speaker Price. Mr. Anderson of Marion opposed their adoption in a talented and spirited speech, of about an hour's length. He animadverted with much severity upon President Smith for bringing up a part of the correspondence.

REPORT.

Of the Cashier of the State Bank of Missouri. Printed by order of the House of Representatives. THE BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI. St. Louis, Nov. 7th, 1840.

To the Honorable, The General Assembly of the State of Mo., I beg leave to submit herewith a statement of this Bank, as required by the 52d Section of its charter.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, Your obedt servt, H. SHURDLSS, Cashier.

STATE OF THE BANK.

Of the State of Missouri, on Oct. 31st. 1840.

Branch at Fayette for

Capital, \$109,000 00

Do. " Palmyra for

Capital, 101,616 18

Bills discounted, \$906,078 43

" Loan, pay of volun-

teers and militia, 100,000 00

" Board Internal

Improvement, 20,000 00

" Building State

Capitol, 155,000 00

Domestic bills of Ex-

change, 181,515 46

Suspended debt, 82,928 57

Real estat—Banking

House, 54,150 00

Personal Property,

Expense Account, 48 12

Due from Banks, 6,075 32

Protest Account, 240,653 16

State of Missouri, 64 92

Bank notes on hand, viz:

On Parent Bank, 617,840 00

" Branch Fayette, 25,740 00

" Do Palmyra, 2,070 00

" Other Banks, 41,700 00

Specie, 687,350 00

375,948 42

\$3,033,317 00

CAPITAL STOCK PAID IN, Viz:

Owned by State, \$275,263 60

" by State School Fund, 558,132 91

" by Seminary Fund, 97,768 89

" by Individuals, 240,640 00

" by Sinking Fund, 6,061 51

—1,178,866 91

Treasurer U. States, 726,385 47

Bills payable, 8,871 87

Individual depositors, 194,781 45

Unclaimed dividends, 1,240 62

Exchange and interest, 22,361 58

Contingent Fund, 16,824 84

Circulation, 792,500 00

Due to Banks, 90,705 18

\$3,033,317 92

The Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, Oct. 31st, 1840.

H. SHURDLSS, Cash.

THE TIMES.

FAYETTE:



SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1840.

The proceedings on Monday last were eminently dignified and appropriate. The speakers at the Court House acquitted themselves with a degree of magnanimity, decorum and propriety—both of conception and expression—which left even the jaundiced eye of malignity naught upon which to sate itself. Never have we seen men more disappointed than some of our democratic friends, who admit that if the line of policy which was indicated by the remarks of the speakers should be carried out by General Harrison, they should be agreeably disappointed, and not scruple to support his administration. [How different, this, from the furious and crazy tirade of the President of the Bank—and may not his piece have been written after witnessing the effect of the speeches at the Court House, and with a view of forestalling the opinions of the democratic party? If so—how wonderfully the Doctor mistakes both his own influence, and the character of many, very many of the party with which he has acted.]

After listening to the speeches of Mr. LEONARD, GEN. CLARK and Col. BIRCH, the company repaired to "Marley's," where the banqueting room presented attractions—such only as the unequalled hosts can do up in a manner to give a dollar and a quarters worth of cheer for a dollar in specie.—Several heavy tables were successively filled and served—yet more than seven baskets full of fragments remained.

It was not long until night-fall—and "such a getting up stairs" as there was at "Handley's," will long be remembered by such as were fortunate enough to get within the precincts of the spacious hall-room of that commodious establishment. If we have said that the hostess at the other house was "unequaled," we meant only in her dinners. A common supper, after such a dinner, would have been unbearable—yet although the amplest and most diversified provision had been made, there was but little of it left to be "done over again" for the breakfast table of the succeeding morning.

It must suffice us to conclude that the evening, and three hours of the morning, passed away in the most pleasant and agreeable manner—and that while we thus throw together this hurried notice, our only regret is that there were not more of our democratic friends present to enjoy "The feast of reason and the flow of soul."

The following notice was issued on Monday last, and has been posted at most of the public places in the county:—

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Every democrat in Howard county is earnestly requested to meet at the court house on the 4th Monday of this month.

December 7, 1840.

This card, as the reader will perceive, has not been copied in the "Democrat" of Wednesday, and there is no allusion to the subject. The reason, as we understand, is because the Register and Receiver of our Land Office have suddenly fallen in love with the doctrine of political liberation, and because they now consider it very improper for office holders to attend public meetings, or in any manner to interfere in the business of politics. To hold the meeting, therefore, in their absence, would look rather slavish and time serving, and for their particular accommodation, and in consequence of their peculiar position, we predict that the meeting in question will not be organized.

The contested seat between Messrs. Harrison and Jackson, of Audrain co. has been decided in favor of the latter.

A gentleman of entire reliableness informs us that the majority of the committee on elections (New Jersey democrats) reported that Mr. Jackson was elected by one vote. The minority asked leave to submit a counter report (probably embodying the evidence) but were refused even that parliamentary justice or courtesy—whereupon, without giving the friends of Mr. Harrison, the sitting member, or indeed any other member of the house an opportunity of examining the testimony, "the democracy" decided under oath, that what their committee reported was true, and that what the clerk and the court of Audrain had certified was false. So much for the precedent—precisely the same—which was set in the Congressional case from New Jersey. The manner in which that base usurpation was rebuked by the Jersey blues will be seen by the recent official vote, between the same men, as published below. The Republicans of Audrain will administer a similar and we hope a no less signal admonition to their democratic(?) rulers at Jefferson.

NEW JERSEY—Official. The following is the official vote for Congressmen in New Jersey at the late election, as copied from the Trenton Gazette.

Whigs. Locofocos.

Ayerick, 33,310 Dickerson, 31,100

Maxwell, 33,315 Kennedy, 31,101

Halsted, 33,342 Vroom, 31,138

Randolph, 33,321 Ryall, 31,068

Stratton, 33,322 Cooper, 31,109

Yonke, 33,299 Kille, 31,110

The difference between the two highest candidates, Halsted and Vroom, is 2,204.

A public celebration of the 8th of January is proposed by what is termed "the democratic" citizens of the town of Glasgow. If by this is meant the old fashioned, hard working and hard fighting constitutional democracy—such as Jackson and Harrison led to victory and to glory under their respective commands, we presume the gathering will be large and respectable. If, on the other hand, it is designed to include only the little fellows, who, having but little capacity or merit of their own, seek to keep themselves tacked on to the skirts of the distinguished soldier of Orleans—why, let them have it exclusively to themselves.

We understand that a splendid Ball is on the tapis in this place—to be participated in by all—as commemorative of the day, its distinguished chief-tain, and the gallant army which he as gallantly commanded. RHOH!

67—We learn from Jefferson that John Smith has been re-elected President of the Missouri Bank.

"It is currently reported that Mr. James H. Birch, of this State, was tendered a good fat office, in the event of Harrison's success, provided he could throw Missouri into the scale of the hard cider candidate. With what industry that gentleman has plied his unflagging energies during the canvass, let his thousands of secret circulars, public speeches, mid-night excursions and hard dollars expended in the cause attest. And although his schemes and intrigues failed of their object, it is certain he acted his part, for which it is confidently asserted in the public highways, he is to be made Post Master General, Chief Clerk of one of the Departments, or Foreign Minister, for which purpose, he repaired to Washington by way of New Bend, immediately on the receipt of the news of Harrison's election. He is, we understand, now in Washington, awaiting the reward of his labors. [Paris Sentinel, Dec. 6.]

Now, we know, that so far from fishing for an office at New Bend or at Washington, Col. Birch was yesterday in the funeral train of a venerable connexion, and that he is attending to some law cases, a few miles in the country, "at the period of this writing."